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Korean Leaders Greet Cuban Leaders

--In Connection with 14th Anniv. of Cuban People's Armed Uprising--

PYONGYANG, July 21 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, jointly sent on July 21 a telegram of greetings to Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, and Comrade Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, President of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the July 26 armed uprising of the Cuban people. The telegram reads in full as follows:

Dear Comrades,

We, in the name of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people, extend the warmest congratulations and militant greetings to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba and the heroic Cuban people, on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the July 26 armed uprising which is of historical significance for the victory of the Cuban revolution.

The July 26 armed uprising developed to a new, high stage the struggle of the Cuban people for the freedom and liberation of the country and it was a historical event which threw a gleam of victory on the road ahead of revolutionary Cuba.

The heroic Cuban people under the leadership of Comrade Fidel Castro, overthrew Batistas dictatorship through an arduous armed struggle and hoisted the banner of socialism first in the Western Hemisphere.

The route of struggle of the Cuban people showed once again to the oppressed peoples of the world that only through struggle can the imperialists be defeated and freedom and liberation won.

After the victory of the revolution, the Cuban people, under the correct leadership of the Cuban Communist Party and Revolutionary Government are firmly defending their revolutionary gains and have made great successes in socialist construction, resolutely pushing aside all the aggressive maneuverings of U.S. imperialism.

The Cuban people are firmly defending the outpost of socialism in the Western Hemisphere in the van of the anti-imperialist struggle and powerfully inspiring the anti-imperialist, national liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples in Latin America and the rest of the world, in the front ranks of the anti-imperialist struggle.

The Cuban people are enjoying high respect of the world people and their international prestige is enhancing day by day for their unswerving revolutionary stand and their fidelity to proletarian internationalism.

The Korean people rejoice, as over their own, over all the achievements made by the fraternal Cuban people in their struggle for defense of the country and revolutionary gains and for the socialist construction of the country and warmly congratulate them.

The U.S. imperialists who have resorted to all sorts of aggressive and subversive machinations to strangle the Cuban revolution since the first day of its victory, are of late brewing ever more vicious plots against Cuba by gathering together the reactionaries in Latin America.

With no machination, however, can the U.S. imperialists bar the advance of the heroic Cuban people who are filled with the determination to fight to the end and win victory, upholding the banner of revolution.

The Korean and Cuban peoples are close comrades-in-arms and brothers who support each other and cooperate with each other in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, and for the victory of the cause of socialism.

Our people are greatly inspired by the active support and solidarity extended by the heroic Cuban people to their struggle for the reunification of the country and socialist construction.

The Korean people deeply treasure such support and encouragement of the Cuban brothers.

The Korean people will fight to the end in the future, too, as in the past, shoulder to shoulder with the Cuban people in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war and for the victory of the cause of the world revolution.

We are convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation formed between the peoples of the two countries will be strengthened further and developed on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and we wholeheartedly wish you and the fraternal Cuban people new victory in the future struggle for defending the gains of revolution and for socialist construction.

Premier Kim Il Sung Greets 13th Anti-A and H Bombs World Conference

PYONGYANG, July 29 (KCNA)—Premier Kim Il Sung sent the following telegram of greetings on July 29 to the 13th World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs:

I sent my warm congratulations and greetings to your conference and its participants in the name of the entire Korean people and in my own.

The World Conference Against A-H Bombs contributed greatly to the struggle of the people of Japan and the peoples of the rest of the world against U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and nuclear war and for frustrating the aggressive ambition of Japanese militarism.

The U.S. imperialists, still clinging to their already bankrupt policy of nuclear blackmail, are manoeuvring for aggression and war provocation all over the world in a more undisguised manner. Particularly, directing their spearhead of aggression to Asia, they are attempting to lead their war of aggression in Vietnam on to a more reckless stage and frenziedly working to unleash another war against the Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists have revived Japanese militarism to use it as a "shock-brigade" in their Asian aggression and are openly scheming to drag Japan into their system of nuclear strategy in Asia.

A tripartite mililtary alliance has virtually been formed among U.S. imperialism, the Sato Government of Japan and the South Korean puppet clique through bilateral military agreements.

The Japanese militarists, harbouring an illusion of realizing their old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" with the backing of U.S. imperialism, are frantically stepping up the militarization and rearmament of Japan, while stretching their tentacles of aggression to South Korea and actively joining U.S. imperialism in its war of aggresion in Vietnam.

All the manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists for aggression and war provocation, however, will definitely be frustrated in the end by the powerful struggle of the people of Japan, Asia and the rest of the world.

I sincerely wish your conference greater successes in its work, firmly believing that your conference will hold fast to the tradition of the movement against A-H bombs and contribute towards the joint struggle of the Japanese people and the world's people to actively support and encourage the struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialist aggression, prohibit and destroy nuclear weapons completely and check the nucelar armament and militarization of Japan and its overseas dispatch of the Self-Defence Forces.

Cuban Armed Uprising Anniv. Marked in Pyongyang

The "Month of Solidarity with the Cuban People" (July 20—August 20) opened on July 20 in the DPRK. This month is marked off in honour of the 14th anniversary of the armed uprising of the Cuban people. On July 25, in commemoration of the 14th anniversary of the armed uprising of the Cuban pdople, a large-scale meeting was held at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre.

The commemoration meeting was held under the auspices of the Pyongang Muni-

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DPRK Delegation Members Appointed to Attend 13th World Conference Against A and H Bombs

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is represented in the 13th World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs which opened on July 31 here.

Entrusted by the Korean National Peace Committee, the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGRYUN) decided to speak for it at the world conference against nuclear bombs.

This was due to the fact the the Japanese Government had refused to issue an entry permission to a delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to attend the world meeting.

The newly appointed Korean delegation is to speak for the Korean National Peace Committee at the world conference.

The delegation consists of:

Chief Delegate **Yoon Bong Koo** (*vice-Chairman of the CHONGRYUN Central Standing Committee*)

Delegate **Kim Byung Won** (*Editor-in-Chief of Chosun Shinbosa*)

Delegate **Ri Si Koo** (*Dean of Faculty of Science, Korean University*)

Delegate **Pak Chung Hyun** (*Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union in Japan*)

Delegate **Paik Han Ki** (*vice-Director of Foreign Affairs, CHONGRYUN CSC*)

Attendant **Son Jin Hyung** (*Department chief of Chosun Shinbosa*)

Attendant **Pak Joong Ho** (*Department chief of Korean News Service*)

Education Aid Funds Again Sent to Korean Children Here

The Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the DPRK and Premier Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, entrusted the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots to send again educational aid funds and scholarships to the Korean Central Educational Association in Japan.

Requested by the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots, the Red Cross Society of the DPRK remitted recently 201,420,000 yen in Japanese currency to the Korean Central Education Association in Japan. It was the 24th remittance.

With this, the educational aid funds and scholarships sent so far for the Korean children in Japan total 5,822,205,000 yen in Japanese currency.

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cipal People's Committee and the Korea-Cuba Solidarity Committee.

It was attended by Comrades Pak Sung Chul, Li Yung Ho and Chung Joon Taik; Suh Chul, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Pak Yung Shin, Minister of Culture; Kim Wal Ryong, Chiarman of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity and Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea; Hwang Won Bo, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People; Hong Soon Kwon, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth; Hong Dong Chul, Director of a bureau under the Cabinet; Kim Kyung Ryun, Director of the General Bureau under the Cabinet for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries; General Kim Bong Ryool, vice-Minister of National Defense; Huh Suk Tai, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Bang Tai Ryool, vice-Minister of Foreign Trade; Choi Keum Ja, vice-Chairman of the Committee of the Korea-Latin America Friendship Society; and a large number of working people, People's Armymen, youth and students in the city.

Invited to the meeting were Ambassador Basilion Rodriguez Rodriguez and staff members of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang, and Cuban guests now visiting Korea.

Comrade Pak Sung Chul, vice-Premier of the Cabinet, made a report at the meeting.

The vice-Premier referred in detail to achievements the Cuban people have made under the leadership of the Cuban Communist Party and Revolutionary Government headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, their outstanding leader, in the socialist construction of the country since the victory of the revolution.

View of the Pyongyang meeting marking the 14th annisary of the July 26 Armed Uprising of Cuban people (July 25, at the Grand Theatre in Pyongyang)

He denounced the U.S. imperialists who have ceaselessly perpetrated and are perpetrating all kinds of subversive and aggressive machinations to strangle the Cuban revolution from the first day of its victory and head off its revolutionary influence upon Latin America.

When the U.S. imperialists are persisting in aggressive moves against Cuba, the peoples of all the socialitst countries and Latin America should defend the Cuban revolution and positively support the socialist construction in Cuba, the reporter stressed.

The Korean people take great pride in having such a resolute, militant people as the Cuban people as their compades-in-arms and brothers. In the future, too, they will make every effort to strengthen friendship and solidarity with the fraternal Cuban people, he said.

Cuban Ambassador Basilio Rodriguz Rodriguez spoke next.

Saying that the Korean and Cuban peoples are brothers firmly united in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, and that the Korean, Cuban and Vietnamese peoples are standing on the forefront of the just war against the Yankees, the ambassador said: The struggle of our peoples against U.S. imperialism not only further cements our relations and enhances the ideology and consciousness of the masses, but also makes those ideology and consciousness invincible.

The wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great ideology of the glorious Korean Workers' Party and the courage of the heroic Korean People's Army will always guarantee most brilliant victory. Therefore, we firmly believe that the Yankee aggressors will be finally driven out of the sacred soil of Korea and Korea be surely reunified.

The meeting adopted a message to the Cuban people amid the warm applause of the attendants.

Cambodian Nat'l Assembly Delegation in Korea

A delegation of the Combodian National Assembly arrived in Pyongyang by train on July 21 at the invitation of Choi Won Taik, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

A delegation of the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia now touring the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, looked around factories in Hamheung area and rural areas around it, on July 24 and 25.

The delegation led by Phy Thien Lay, first Deputy Speaker of the Cambodian National Assembly, visited first the Ryongsung Machine Plant.

After being shown round the factory, delegation leader Phy Thien Lay declared:

The workers of this factory are manufacturing all the necessary machines by themselves, by mobilizing all resources.

This is not only the success of the Korean people but the success of the Cambodian people, close friends of the Korean people.

We are sure that the people of this country who have such powerful strength will defeat the U.S. imperialists in the near future, drive the U.S. troops out of South Korea and achieve the complete unification of their country.

The marvellous progress made by the Korean people within so short a span of time is entirely attributable to the wise leadership of His Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung.

The delegation arrived in Korea by train on July 21 at the invitation of Choi Won Taik, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

Korean Delegation to Latin American Solidarity Conference Leaves for Havana

A Korean delegation left Pyongyang on July 19 by air for Havana to attend the first conference of the Latin American Solidarity Organization opening on July 28.

The delegation is led by Minister of Common Educa- the Yoon Ki Bok, Chairman of the Korea-Latin America Friendship Society and Chairman of the Korea-Cuba Solidarity Committee.

Malian Judicial Delegation Arrives

A judicial delegation of the Republic of Mali arrived in Pyongyang on July 20 by air on a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the invitation of the Supreme Court of the DPRK.

The four-member delegation is led by Aliu Deme, Prosecutor General of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Mali.

Mongolian Writer Arrives

D. Tarva, Secretary of the Mongolian Writers Union, arrived in Pyongyang on July 25 by air on a visit to Korea under this year's cultural exchange plan between Korea and Mongolia.

Korean Trade Union Delegation Leaves for Tanzania

A delegation of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea headed by Li Byung Chan, vice-Chairman of its Central Committee, left Pyongyang on July 14 to attend the second conference of the National Union of Tanganyika Workers.

Korea-Poland Agreement on Co-operation in Radio and TV Service

An agreement on cooperation in radio and television service was signed on July 14 in Warsaw between the Central Broadcasting Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the Polish Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee.

Pyongyang Citizens Fete UAR Nat'l Day

A grand meeting celebrating the 15th anniversary of the July 23 revolution, the national holiday of the United Arab Republic, was held on July 15 at the Grand Pyongyang Theatre under the sponsorship of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee.

Present at the meeting, together with working people in the city were Pak Sung Chul, vice-Premier; Kim Ik Sun, Minister of Sate Control; Suh Chul, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; as well as many other party and government leaders.

Invited to the meeting were Esmat Naguib Moussa, Charge d'affaires ad interim, and staff members, of the UAR Embassy in Pyongyang.

Speaking at the meeting, Kang Hi Won of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, stated that the victory of the July Revolution not only ushered in a new epoch in the history of the UAR people, but greatly inspired the struggle of the Arab and African peoples for national liberation and dealt a heavy blow to the colonial rule of imperialism in this region.

He referred to the achievement the UAR people have made since the victory of the revolution in the struggle for the building of a prosperous, independent state under the guidance of President Gamal Abdel Nasser, their wise leader, holding high the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

View of the Pyongyang meeting marking the 15th anniversary of the June 23 Revolution of the United Arab Republic (July 27, Pyongyang)

Support to Laotian People's Struggle

Supporting the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle of the Laotian people, amass meeting was held on July 23 in Pyongyang, under the joint sponsorship of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front and the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity.

Major Proposals and Statements on Nat'l Unification

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has repeatedly proposed to the South Korean authorities, political parties, social organizations and the people, to unify the divided country on the independent, peaceful principle, making clear its unification program.

April 30 of 1948

The Joint Conference of the Political Parties and Social Organizations in North and South Korea adopted a joint statement, proposing the following:

To support the Soviet proposal that all the foreign troops be evacuated simultaneously from Korea, and to settle the Korean question by the Korean people themselves without foreign interforence.

To convoke an All-Korea Political Conference after the foreign troops are withdrawn, and to elect a Unified Legislative Organ of Korea to establish a provisional democratic government.

The South Korean authorities, however, turned down the sincere proposal of the political parties and social organizations in North and South Korea, and held forcibly a single election on May 10 of 1948, at the instigation of U.S. imperialism and framed up a puppet "National Assembly" and "Government."

July 5 of 1948

The Consultative Conference of Leaders of North-South Korean Political Parties and Social Organizations adopted the following resolution:

To expose and resolutely reject the unlawfully fabricated "National Assembly" and puppet Government of South Korea.

To organize a Supreme People's Conference of Korea on the basis of the results of an election and to set up a central Korean government composed of the representatives from North and South Korea.

The Supreme People's Conference of Korea and the central Korean government shall make the foreign troops withdraw from Korea at the same time.

(On Sept. 9 of 1948, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded on the basis of the results of an election enforced in a unified way throughout Korea, and all the Soviet troops so far stationed in the northern half of Korea evacuated by December of 1948. The U.S. troops, however, remained in South Korea.)

June 28 of 1949

The Inaugural Meeting of the United Democratic Fatherland Front adopted a declaration to the following effect:

To realize peaceful unification of the fatherland by the Korean people themselves.

The U.S. troops should be withdrawn immediately from South Korea.

The "United Nations Commision of Korea" should be immediately get out of Korea.

To enforce an election simultaneously in North and South Korea to form a Unified Legislative Organ of North-South Korea.

June 7 of 1950

The Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front adopted an appeal on the country's peaceful unification, proposing the following:

To create a Unified Supreme Legislative Organ, by holding a North-South Korea general election some between Aug. 5 and Aug. 8.

To hold a meeting of the Supreme Legislative Organ in Seoul on the day of the fifth anniversary of the Aug. 15 Liberation.

To summon a Consultative Conference of the Representatives of North-South Korean Political Parties and Social Organizations on June 17 in Haeju City (north of the 38th Parallel) or in Kaesong City (south of the 38th Parallel).

June 19 of 1950

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted the following resolution in order to promote peaceful unification of the fatherland:

To realize peaceful unification of the fatherland by merging the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly and the South Korean "National Assembly" to create a legislative organ.

To enforce a general election on the basis of a constitution.

(The U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee puppet clique answered this proposal by unleashing a provocative war on June 25 of 1950.)

April 27 of 1954

The representatives of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made the following proposal at the Geneva Conference to peacefully settle the Korean question:

To enforce a general National Assembly election to establish a unified Government of Korea on condition that all the Korean people be able to express their will freely.

To organize an All-Korea Commission consisting of the representatives appointed by both the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly and the "National Assembly" of th "Republic of Korea," in order to take emergency measures aimed at promoting economic and cultural exchange between North and South Korea.

The All-Korea Commission shall make preparations to draw up a draft for a general election which guarantees the election a democratic character, and take measures required for guaranteeing the entire Korean people the freedom of gathering, publication, as well as the freedom the recommend candidates to legislative organs, irrespective of political views, sex, religious beliefs and nationality.

The All-Korea Commission shall take measures to realize and develop an economic and cultural interflow, interchange in the boundary areas, and all other kinds of exchange, including culture and scientific technique, between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea.

The foreign armed forces shall be withdrawn from Korea within six months.

October 30 of 1954

The 8th Plenary Session of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly adopted an appeal to the following effect:

To hold in Pyongyang or Seoul a Consultative Meeting of the Representatives of North and South and Korean Political Parties and Social Organizations, and the Representatives of Various Social Strata, or a Joint Meeting of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly and the "Republic of Korea National Assembly," in order to discuss the question of peacefully unifying Korea.

To hold a meeting of the North-South Korean Representatives in February of 1955 in Panmunjom or Kaesong City, to discuss the problem of convoking the above-mentioned meeting and the question of when the economic and cultural interflow, commericial exchange, mutual visits and postal exchange between North and South Korea.

To realize mutual communications, mutual visits and contacts between the political parties, social organizations and patriotic people of various circles in North and South Korea.

(To be continued)

Growing Support to Koreans' Struggle for Unification

Hungarian Socialist Republic

A mass meeting was held recently in Enchi county, Borshed Province.

Among the attendants of more than 2,000 people were responsible personnel of the local party and government organs and public organizations.

Secretary of International Affairs of the Central Committee of the Young Communist League of Hungary made a speech. Ceremonies of hoisting the national flags of the two countries and building a bonfire were held.

Similar meetings were held at industrial establishments and cultural institutions.

The speakers fully supported the Korean people's struggle for driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and achieving the country's reunification and called for strengthening revolutionary unity between the peoples of the two countries.

United Arab Republic

Film workers in Cairo held a meeting on July 9, supporting the struggle of the Korean people for expelling U.S. troops from South Korea.

Present at the meeting were Secretary Halid Mohi Edudin of the National Peace Council of the United Arab Republic, Cairo film actors and actresses.

Pointing out that the Korean people were the first among the Afro-Asian peoples to fight and defeat U.S. imperialism, the secretary declared, the myth about the mightiness of U.S. imperialism was shattered to smithereens by the heroic struggle of the Korean people.

Iraq

Iraqi paper "Al Balad, under the headline "Successor of Truman," carried on July 13 an article and photographs showing the aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists.

Pointing to the fact that U.S. imperialism is frenziedly stepping up war preparations in systematic violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, the paper declared that the present situation of South Korea shows that Johnson is a successor of Truman and the Pentagon is trying hard to unleash a new war in Korea.

It added, no machination, however, can save the U.S. imperialists from their doom.

Congo (B)

In a special program, "Congolese (B) Radio" expressed solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the reunification of the country.

Saying that marking the Month of Solidarity with the Korean people, the Congoles people cannot but pay attention to the repeated provocations of the Yankees, the raido declared, the Korean people have become incomparably stronger than they were when the U.S. ignited war in Korea 17 years ago and are ready to frustrate any U.S. machinations.

It went on to stress that the Asian, African and Latin American peoples including the Congolese people will always stand on the side of the fighting Korean people and support their struggle.

Japan

A meeting took place in Tokyo on June 27 in denunciation of the moves for a new war on the part of the U.S. imperialists in Korea.

Representatives of democratic organizations and public figures of Japan attended the meeting sponsored by the Japan Committee of the Tri-Continental Peoples' Solidarity Organization, Japan Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, Japan Council of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association, Japan Preparatory Council of Afro-Asian Workers' Congress and Japan Liaison Council of International Jurists.

OSPAAL-made poster appealing for world-wide support to the Korean people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and for unification of their country

Repatriation Agreement Cannot Be Scrapped Unilaterally !

DPRK Red Cross Proposes Working-Level Meeting to Its Japanese Counterpart

PYONGYANG, July 28 (K-CNA)—The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed to the Japan Red Cross to hold a working level meeting in Chongjin in early August for the unamended extension of the existing Agreement on the Repatriation of Koreans in Japan.

In its telegram sent today to the Japan Red Cross, the DPRK Red Cross Society racalled that on May 15 it proposed to the Japan Red Cross to extend unamended the existing repatriation agreement and twice demanded it agree to our just proposal, but it has not yet received any affirmative reply to this day.

Noting that the Japan Red Cross is suppressing the application for repatriation by Koreans in Japan in wanton violation of the repatriation agreement, the telegram said: We can never tolerate such illegal, inhuman act of your Red Cross.

The telegram wrote:

The DPRK Red Cross Society strongly demands the Japan Red Cross stop at once its illegal suppression of the application for repatriation and faithfully carry out its duty assumed under the existing repatriation agreement.

Today in Japan there are a large number of Koreans who are desirous of returning to their fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the number is increasing.

In view of this stark reality, it is only natural for the reptriation of Korean citizens in Japan to be continued.

There is no reason or ground whatever to discontinue the repatriation at the present stage.

The existing repatriation agreement whose reasonableness and validity have been fully proved in the last eight years of the repatriation operation must be extended without amendment.

An agreement on an unamended extension of the repatriation agreement might be arrived at simply, by means of exchanging telegrams, but your Red Cross has not agreed to our just proposal up to today.

In its telegram, the DPRK Red Cross proposed to hold a working-level talk in early August for extending without amendment the existing repatriation agreement and to use Chongjin as the venue of the talk since the last talk was held in Niigata.

UDFF Enlarged Meeting Denounces Japan's Scheme to Terminate Repatriation

An enlarged meeting of the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front was held on July 13 at the Moranbong Threatre in Pyongyang to discuss the question "on resolutely opposing the subversive activities of the Japanese authorities against the repatriation operation of Korean citizens in Japan."

Pak Sung Chul, member of the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front and vice-Premier of the DPRK Cabinet, made a report at the meeting.

He said that the Government of the Demorcatic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people did not recognize the decision of the Japanese authorities to unilaterally scrap the present repatriation agreement but declared the decision null and void.

Recalling that the Japanese Government on April 21 adopted a unilateral "decision" to terminate as of Nov. 12 the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Residents in Japan and announced that it would not accept repatriation applicants from Aug. 12, although there are still large numbers of Koreans desirous of being repatriated to their homeland, and their number is increasing daily, he pointed out: Such move of the Japanese Government is a link in its hostile policy toward the DPRK, a wonton infringement upon the democratic, national rights of Koreans in Japan, an open challenge to the Japanese people and the fair world opinion.

Saying that the move of the Japanese Government to sabotage the repatriation work has been further intensified since the conclusion of the criminal "ROK-Japan Treaty."

The present repatriation agreement was concluded between the Red Cross Societies of the DPRK and Japan and it cannot be changed or abrogated by either of the two sides.

Koreans' Campaigns for Agreement Extension

Notwithstanding the burnig heat of midsummer, and wet with sweat all over, Koreans in Japan are keeping up their movements to petition the Japanese authorities extend the current repatriation agreement for another year as it is. Such petition movements, usually participated in by hundreds of, and sometimes, by thousands of Koreans from various corners of this country, were continuing for 120 consecutive days as of July 20. Under these circumstances, on July 18, a large-scale central meeting of Koreans in Japan was held to demand the unconditional extension of the agreement.

Korean residents in Japan participating in the central meeting of Koreans to demand the unamended extension of the existing repatriation agreement (July 18, Tokyo)

Held in Tokyo, the Koreans' central meeting to defend their right to repatriation was participated in by some 7,000 Korean people in Tokyo and from its several neighbouring prefectures.

At the meeting, Li Kye Baik, Chairman of the Central Measure Committee for Repatriation under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, made a report. In his report, the chairman sternly denounced the absurd move of the Japanese authorities to unilaterally abrogate the agreement and sabotage the repatriation work. He said: "We will never let anyone bar our route of repatriation to the glorious fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—which was opened by Premier Il Sung, respected and beloved leader of the Korean people. He went on : The Japanese authorities are resorting to sabotage of the repatriation work as a lever to be used in political bargaining with the Pak Jung Hi clique.

He strongly demanded the Japanese Government and the Japan Red Corss stop maneuvering against the repatriation work and unconditionally extend the agreement.

He was followed by many Japanese speakers.

Japanese People's Support Daily Mounting

Japan Socialist diet members on July 19 accused Foreign Minister Takeo Miki and other officials of the Sato Government concerned at the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Lower House, saying that the decision of the Government to terminate the Agreement on the Repatriation of Koreans in Japan, as of Nov. 12 of this year, was an impermissible act trampling underfoot human rights and humanitarianism, international law and practices. Recalling that the Sato Government made the Japan Red Cross send a telegram on July 5 to the DPRK Red Cross Society proposing talks for disposing of questions arising after the abrogation of the agreement, turning down the latter's proposal to extend the existing repatriation agreement without amendment, they remarked that this was an insolent act of trampling underfoot international faith, considering that the agreement was a bilateral agreement between the Red Cross Societies of Japan and Korea.

On July 19, Nigata City was the venue of a symposium of the repatriation agreement and Japan-Korea scientific intercourse. Sponsored by seven organizations, including the Consulative

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Support from Abroad for Koreans' Demand

Union of Red Cross And Red Crescent Societies of USSR

The Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR issued statements defending the democratic rights of Korean citizens in Japan, according to a TASS report dated July 20 from Moscow.

Pointing to the decision of the Japanese Government to unilaterally abrogate the Agreement on the Repatriation of Koreans in Japan, the statements drew attention to the fact the agreement was signed between the Red Cross Societies of Korea and Japan for granting the right to the Korean citizens in Japan to return to their homeland in accordance with their wishes.

The statements demanded the Japan Red Cross take all proper measures for the continuous implementation of the repatriation agreement.

Czechoslovak Youth Union

The Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea received a telegram from the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Youth Union denouncing the unlawful decision of the Japanese authorities to unilaterally abrogate the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan.

The Czechoslovak Youth Union and Czechoslovak Socialist Youth Organizations, together with the world progressive public, protest against and denounce the illegal decision of the Japanese authorities and support the proposal of the Government of the DPRK to extend the repatriation agreement as it is and continue with the repatriation work, the telegram wrote.

IUS Secretariat

The Secretariat of the International Union of Students recently sent a telegram to the Japanese Government sternly condemning its criminal move to unilaterally abrogate the repatriation agreement and wreck the repatriation work of Koreans in Japan, according to a report from Prague.

There is no reason or ground, the telegram said, to wreck the repatriation agreement today when there are tens of thousands of Koreans in Japan desirous of being returned to their homeland, and their number is increasing day by day.

If the Japanese Government authorities and the Japan Red Cross persist in their illegal decision to scrap the repatriation agreement, ignoring the opinion of the Korean and Japanese peoples and world public, they will be branded as betrayer of justice and humanitarianism, the telegram warned.

252th MAC Meeting Held

U.S. Military Provocation Again Against DPRK

KAESONG, July 17 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist aggressors, who are working overtime to wreck the truce in Korea and provoke a new aggressive war, again perpetrated on July 16 an armed attack against the northern half of Korea in the western sector of the front.

Over 170 U.S. troops armed with heavy machineguns and other automatic weapons attempted armed invasion several times, firing thousands of bullets into the portion held by the Korean-Chinese side of the demilitarized zone in the western sector of the front between the military demarcation line markers 00-24 and 0030 in the Jookchon area from around 6 hours to 19 hours that day.

This vicious armed attack of the enemy was thwarted by the resolute self-defence measure of the Korean People's Army.

This military provocation of the U.S. imperialist troops proves that the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to ignite a new war, which are becoming all the more undisguised on the military demarcation line, are reaching a more grave stage.

According to Maj. Gen. Pak Jung Kook, senior member of the Korean-Chinese side to the Korean Military Armistice Commission, between July 12 and 26, the U.S. side fired from heavy machineguns and other automatic weapons a total of over 6,700 rounds of ammuniton into the demilitarized zone and the portion of the Korean-Chinese side on 21 occasions. The enemy also committed the provocative act of firing 28 shells in the demilitarized zone and along the military demarcation line on July 18 and 19. On July 16, the enemy side again perpetrated the large-scale military provocation of mounting an organized armed attack on the Korean-Chinese side by mobilizing hundreds of U.S. troops in full combat outfit, armed with various heavy and automatic weapons.

He also pointed out that up to date following the conclusion of the Armistice Agreement, the U.S. side brought into the demilitarized zone prohibited weapons on more than 4,000 occasions, opened fire against the Korean-Chinese side on over 420 occasions and the number of bullets and shells fired by the U.S. side totalled over 6,000. In this period, the enemy side infiltrated over 2,200 naval vessels of all types into coastal waters of the Korean-Chinese side on more than 800 occasions and over 1,430 military aircraft into the air space of the Korean-Chinese side on more than 720 occasions.

U.S. Forces S. Korean Stooges to Send Reinforcement to S.Vietnam

According to a report from Washington, the U.S. imperialists are scheming to dispatch one more division of the South Korean puppet army to South Vietnam, at the request of U.S. commander Westmoreland.

Top-secret talks have been going on for weeks in Seoul on this question, the same report added.

No sooner the Pak Jung Hi clique reestablished their power than the U.S. imperialists drove them out for the fulfilment of their policies of aggression and war. And the Pak Jung Hi clique are only too willing to serve their master by plunging themselves into criminal acts against the people of Korea and Asia.

But the U.S. imperialists' desperately trying to get out of the Vietnam bog, with the help of such human scums as Pak Jung Hi, only reminds one of a drowning man catching at a straw.

Heavy Casualties of "ROK" Troops in S. Vietnam

The South Vietnam Liberation Forces in Quang Ngai Province wiped out or captured 3,950 enemy troops, including 948 South Korean puppet troops in one month ending June 20, according to a VNA report quoting the South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency.

In this period, the Liberation Forces destroyed 63 aircraft, blew up six bridges and destroyed hundreds of barracks and storages and a large quantity of fire arms and other military equipment.

S. Korean Army Officer Goes Over to DPRK

Nam Moo Sung, commander of the 3rd platoon, 9th company, 3rd battalion, 50th regiment, 15 division of the "ROK Army," went over to the northern half of Korea, making a clean break with the shameful South Korean puppet army life.

Mr. Nam Moo Sung

S. Korean Workers' Struggles Gaining Momentum

* Over 130 wives of workers of the "South Korean Service Corps" hired at the U.S. imperialist troops on July 24 waged a sit-down struggle in front of the U.S. "embassy" in Seoul in support of their husbands fighting against national persecution and exploitation by Yankees, according to a South Korean radio report.

They rushed to the abode of Yankee imperialists with a placard and indignantly denounced the criminal acts of Yankees. They strongly demanded they meet the request of their husbands.

Over 200 "South Korean Service Corps" workers entered on July 24 the fifth day of their hunger strike, demanding the U.S. 8th Army stationed in South Korea stop national discrimination at once and raise their discharge allowance.

These workers hired by the U.S. 10lst Service Division rose up earlier on July 17 for the improvement of their living conditions.

They downed tools, demanding the introduction of severance pay system retroactively to three years ago and waged a sit-down struggle in front of the U.S. army unit.

Angered by national humiliation and harsh exploitation by the U.S. aggressors, the workers are keeping up their struggle with firm determination to push through their demand.

* Stevedors at Pusan Port, South Korea, came out against the call of U.S. nuclear-powered merchant ship "Savana."

They informed the Pusan Stevedores Association of their decision to boycott unloading when "Savana" calls at the port again.

This merchant ship had entered the port twice of late. This boycott is the expression of their resistance to the colonial pillage of the Yankees.

* Earlier on July 5, 2,000 poor citizens in Sungbook ward, Seoul, resisted forcible eviction, fighting with stones and sticks against the puppet police, according to a radio report from Seoul. With the rainy season approaching, they started building plank houses on a hillside there to shelter themselves from the weather. But, the Pak Jung Hi clique detailed to evict them.

Heavily armed 500 policemen fired tear-gas shells at them and set fire to their tents. Enraged by this, they knocked down three policemen.

* According to a radio report from Seoul, over 6,000 South Korean fibre workers pushed through their demand for wage raise. They had been in labour dispute with the "Silk Industry Association," an organization of enterprisers, since June 20. Through their stubborn struggle, the workers wrested from the enterprisers a promise to raise wages by 15 per cent retroacting to July 1.

* More than 500 Korean workers hired by the U.S. army club in Pajoo district, South Korea, on July 26 rose up in protest against the highhandedness of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army, according to a radio report from Seoul.

They have all along been undergoing national discrimination and persecution by the Yankees. They were angered by the decision of the U.S. side to reduce their wages by 30 per cent from July on. The workers demanded the U.S. army side immediately stop the merciless exploitation, but the latter turned a deaf ear.

The 5,000 Korean employes of the U.S. army in the whole district are resolved to call a sympathy strike in case the demand of their fellow workers is not met, the report said.

(Continued from page 4)

Council on National Education of Koreans in Japan and the Association for Promotion of Japan-Korea Scientific Intercourse, the symposium was attended by a large number of workers at colleges and scientific organizations in all parts of Japan. All the speakers at the symposium denounced the open hostile policy of the Sato Government toward the DPRK and its persecution of Koreans in Japan, as is clear in its decision to terminate unilaterally the repatriation agreement as of November 12 of this year, suppression of their democratic, national education and obstruction to scientific intercourse between Japan and Korea.

The symposium unanimously adopted a resolution demanding the extension of the repatriation agreement without amendment and the promotion of scientific intercourse between the two countries. It also adopted an appeal addressed to the scientists and research workers of broad circles in Japan.

Also that day, over 350 people in Edogawa ward, Tokyo, held a meeting to defend Koreans' national education and opposing the abrogation of the repatriation agreement. The meeting was participated in by representatives of the Japan Communist Party, the Japan Socialist Party, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, the Japan-Korea Association and other political and public organizations.

Representatives of Japanese democratic and political parties and social organizations and of different circles, scattered handbills, collected signatures and conducted street propaganda, on July 19 and 20, in Tokyo and Niigata, demanding unamended extension of the repatriation agreement, on the occasion of the arrival in Niigata of the 151st repatriation ship.

Meanwhile, many statements were issued by representatives of Japanese political parties and public organizations and by representatives of various circles, in support of the July 13 letter addressed to them by the Enlarged Meeting of the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front of the DPRK, in connection with the defense of the right of Koreans in Japan to repatriation to their home country.

Members of municipal and town assemblies in Okayama Prefecture, Japan, in an interview with Japan Red Cross officials to demand the unconditional extension of the present Agreement on the Repatriation of Koreans in Japan (July 31, at the Japan Red Cross)

21st Anniversary of Law on Equal Rights Marked

On July 30, 1946 the Law on Equal Rights for Men and Women was proclaimed across the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as a part of the Democratic Reforms which were aimed at liquidating all the feudal social relations.

Thanks to the enforcement of this law, all the North Korean women came to enjoy freedom and equal rights with men, shaking off all the feudal fetters.

In fact, the Korean women actively participated in the anti-Japanese armed struggle in '30s and heroically fought against the U.S. aggressors in the Korean War, shoulder to shoulder with their husbands and brothers. And now, they are playing a vital role in socialist construction and the struggle for national unification.

Most of the workers at the Pyongyang Textile Mill are women and not a few of them are mothers.

Almost all of the women workers have worked at this factory since their girlhood and now are members of the 50 mothers work teams at the mill.

The following is a story about the Kim Jong Soon Chullima Work Team which was the first to be organized as a mothers work team.

SETTING UP MOTHERS WORK TEAM

It was in August 1962 that this mothers work team was organized. It was organized because of the fact that as women get married and have children their living conditions naturally undergo change. It was partly because organized into a team, might understand better each other and help each other in performing their job. The Kim Jong Soon Work Team was set up with 33 mothers and three repair men as its members.

A greater part of the members has a few children and its foreman Kim Jung Soon and several other women had five children.

The team work has always overfulfilled its production assignments since its organization, and got the better of other work teams in the increased production competition conducted in 1962. By that time 50 work teams consisting of only mothers were set up in this factory. All the mothers work teams made brilliant results in fulfilling their production targets.

Foreman Kim Jong Soon said at a certain meeting.

Some people say that the mothers work teams have made brilliant results in production because all the members of the teams have high technical levels, skilled and experienced because of long service. This may be partly true, but I would like to point out that it is primarily because of the generous care of the State intent on providing all the necessary conditions for mothers to enable them to participate in production and that another very important factor is the determination and efforts of the mother-workers who are trying hard to respond to to the care.

PERIOD CHANGES

Kim Yung Chun is also a member of the work team. She worked at a reeling mill from the age of 15 in the days of Japanese imperialist occupation. Her fragile hands became badly roughened and callous on account of long working hours, a daily average of from 14 to 17 hours. But her earnings were not enough even to live.

Similar cases are found among the members of the work team. The foreman Kim Jung Soon was sold into bondage at the age of 13 to a textile mill for only 30 yen.

But the Liberation wrought a big change in their situation. They became masters of the land and factory, enjoying equal rights with men. They came to work at a well-equipped modern factory for eight hours a day. It is now a story of the past that they tried to conceal pregnancy out of fear that they might be dismissed from the factory. They are provided a paid 77-day maternity leave and a paid two-week leave every year.

The factory is equipped with a nursery, a kindergarten and a children's clinic so that mothers may devote themselves to work.

At present, all the children of the members of the work team are 71, and 13 of them attend schools of various levels, 20 are entrusted to kindergarten for care and 38 nursery.

The factory also has various utilites such as tailors, laundry and beauty room to serve the women workers.

Last October the Cabinet decided to apply a six-hour work day to women-workers of more than three children under the age of 13. Thanks to this decision, members of the work team are now able to pay more attention to the family affairs and education of their children.

Convinced that they expect to make innovation in production only by acquiring knowledge they are eager to study. The 15 women who had learned the alphabet for the first time after the Liberation already finished the courses at workers school and workers lower secondary school. They are also working hard to acquire knowledge about medicine and machinery. As a result, getting a third-class repairman's license, they can now repair simple machines without help from the repairman.

They are also displaying their ingeniousness in improving the quality of products and increasing production.

In this way, many of the members were decorated with national citations, and in 1965 the work team won the title of Chullima Work Team.

THEIR JOY

The women who spent their girlhood in this mill and got married at this mill find their life pretty happy.

Many women were married to workers at this mill. Every morning and evening when they go to work and return home together with their husbands, their faces are full of happiness.

They are members of various cultual circles, enjoy artistic performance and go on a picnic on holidays with all their family members. The work team holds various meetings. They also see their children dance, play music and star in dramas.

What are this South Korean woman and her child thinking of without returning home?

In South Korea women are badly trampled underfoot, beaten, murdered and raped by U.S. imperialists.

Charming engineer Choo Keum Ok at the construction site of the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant which is to be completed at the end of this year. The plant is now generating 200,000 kwh and will have a capacity of 500,000 kwh when completed.

Leading a happy life, they always remember that South Korean women and children are languishing under the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism. Their leader Kim Jong Soon and other women of the South Korean origin always think of their paretns and brothers and sisters, relatives and friends in South Korea with their hearts keenly paining.

All the more for this, they are stepping up their work to increase production hoping to liberate their parents and brothers and sisters from unbearable sufferings as soon as possible and build happy future for them.

An Outline of Korean Cultural Relics

The 15th century Korea saw the flourishing of feudal culture with original developments made in various fields of science and arts.

Korea's already developed astronomy and meteorology reached higher levels. In 1441, the Koreans used the world's first rain gauge, and made a highly reliable calender on basis of accurate water clocks and dials.

The 'Yi' metal types as good as the present ones were produced as a result of improvements made in the casting methods of metal printing types which were invented during the Koryu dynasty, remarkably developing the printing in the country. The Korean typography made a big influence upon China and Japan and even contributed greatly toward the development of the world's printing culture.

The fertile creativity of the Korean people was fully manifested in the unique 'Hangul' alphabet which was devised in 1444. The creation of this alphabet reflected the strong spirit of self-reliance

Korean-made rain guage, the first ever-made in the world

of the Korean people who would have their own alphabet in which their language could be recorded satisfactorily and rejected foreign letters like Chinese characters.

The Korean language is the most scientific of all the languages of the world and very easy to learn and has complex sounds.

The rich creativity of the Korean people found also full expression in other fields such as painting and other arts.

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